The North Pacific anticyclone was especially well developed in midocean throughout February. Between California and the Hawaiian Islands cyclonic disturbances related to the northern Low system prevailed during the first 14 days, but thereafter the anticyclone remained unbroken to the coast by intruding depressions. In Asiatic waters conditions were less stable, several HIGH and Lows succeeding each other, coming from the con-

The following table gives barometric data for several island and coast stations in west longitudes, including Point Barrow on the Arctic Ocean.

Table 1.—Averages, departures and extremes of atmospheric pressure at sea level at indicated hours, North Pacific Ocean and adjacent waters, February, 1931

Stations	Average pressure	Departure from normal	Highest	Date	Date	Date	
Point Barrow 1 2 Dutch Harbor 1. St. Paul 1 Kodiak 1 Midway Island 1 Honolulu 3 Juneau 3 Tatoosh Island 3 4 San Francisco 3 4 San Diego 3 4	Inches 30. 08 29. 36 29. 48 29. 23 30. 10 30. 13 29. 69 30. 00 30. 01 29. 96	Inch -0.04 -0.24 -0.17 -0.39 +0.11 +0.03 -0.23 +0.02 -0.06 -0.08	Inches 30. 56 30. 20 29. 98 29. 78 30. 28 30. 23 30. 29 30. 48 30. 27 30. 22	7th	Inches 29, 74 28, 48 28, 76 28, 44 29, 76 29, 10 29, 37 29, 56 29, 56	1st. 14th. 9th. 11th. 1st. 2d. 18th. 16th. 12th.	

Cyclones and gales.—Conditions of wind and weather on the Pacific were far less intense than in January, and general storm activity was less widespread. Of the traveling cyclones from Asiatic waters, none was of great importance. A moderatly deep storm caused a northwesterly gale of force 11 southeast of the Kurils on the 3d, and fresh to strong gales were noted on a few days east of Japan in connection with some rather shallow and brief-lived disturbances.

In upper waters south and southeast of the Aleutians gales of force 8 to 10 occurred on about 20 days, irregularly distributed, and many of them purely local in character. They were most frequent along that part of the northern routes lying southwest of the Gulf of Alaska, in the region most frequented this month by the Aleutian disturbance. However, the heaviest winds, westerly gales of force 11, in northern waters occurred south of the central Aleutians, one on the 8th, at which time the cyclone was of considerable depth, and the other on the 23d, with the barometer only moderately depressed.

During the early half of February two cyclones, separated from the lower extensions of the Aleutian cyclone, developed, though to no great depth, to the westward of California. The former gathered on the 1st and entered the coast on the 5th. The latter was disconnected from the upper disturbance on the 7th and was reunited with it on the 13th or 14th. Its highest reported winds were of force 8. The earlier was the severer, as may be indicated particularly by the report of the Swedish motor ship Laurel, which encountered northerly gales on the 1st, near 25° N., 140° W., and continued in them until near San Francisco on the 6th. On the 3d the maximum

wind had increased to a whole gale, and on the 4th, near 32° N., 132° W., to force 11, thus showing the cyclone to have been rather intense, at least in some localities.

Two severe northers were experienced in the Gulf of Tehuantenec. One on the 4th developed full storm force. During the afternoon of the 25th, and continuing through the night, the motor ship William Penn, entering the gulf, encountered fresh to whole northerly gales, with squalls of hurricane force and such "short, vicious seas," that at times she "was literally under water."

The prevailing wind direction at Honolulu was from the east, with a maximum velocity of 29 miles an hour from

the same direction on the 24th.

Fog.—Fog was more scattered and infrequent that it had been before for many months. At the most, it was reported at some distance off the California coast on four days, and off the coast of Washington and in the vicinity of Midway Island on three days.

BUCKET OBSERVATIONS OF SEA-SURFACE TEMPERA-TURES

By GILES SLOCUM

STRAITS OF FLORIDA AND CARIBBEAN SEA

The temperatures herein published are the means of the average temperatures for the four quarters of the month, except that, in the case of the 5° subdivisions of the Caribbean Sea, the figures shown are the simple means of the observed temperatures with the entire month taken as a unit. Table 1 shows the lengths of the quarters for each length of month.

Table 2 shows the mean temperature for the Caribbean Sea and the Straits of Florida for February of each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive, and Table 3 summarizes the temperature for the month in the same areas, including the departures of the February, 1930, means from the 11-year means for February (1920-1930), and the changes from the temperatures for the preceding month of January, 1930.

The means for 1919 are not used in the computations for comparisons, the poor distribution and the dearth of data for that year making them somewhat unreliable.

The chart shows the number of observations taken during the month of February, 1930, within each 1° square; the mean temperature of the Straits of Florida, and of each 5° 1 subdivision of the Caribbean Sea; the 11-year means (1920-1930) for these areas; and the local mean time corresponding to Greenwich mean noon, at which time the mariners are instructed to make the temperature readings.

Table 1 .- Lengths of "Quarter-months" used in computing mean sea-surface temperatures

	Days of month included in quarter							
Length of month	I	II	III	ıv				
28 days	1-7 1-7 1-7 1-7	8-14 8-14 8-15 8-15	15-21 15-21 16-22 16-23	22~28 22~29 23~30 24~31				

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ In three cases, indicated on the chart, the observations from small, little traveled, and unimportant areas at the outer limits of the Caribbean Sea have been treated as parts of contiguous 5° subdivisions.

P. m. observations only.
 For 27 days.
 A. m. and p. m. observations.
 Corrected to 24-hour mean.

Distribution of Greenwich Mean Noon Bucket Observations of Sea Surface Temperatures, February, 1930

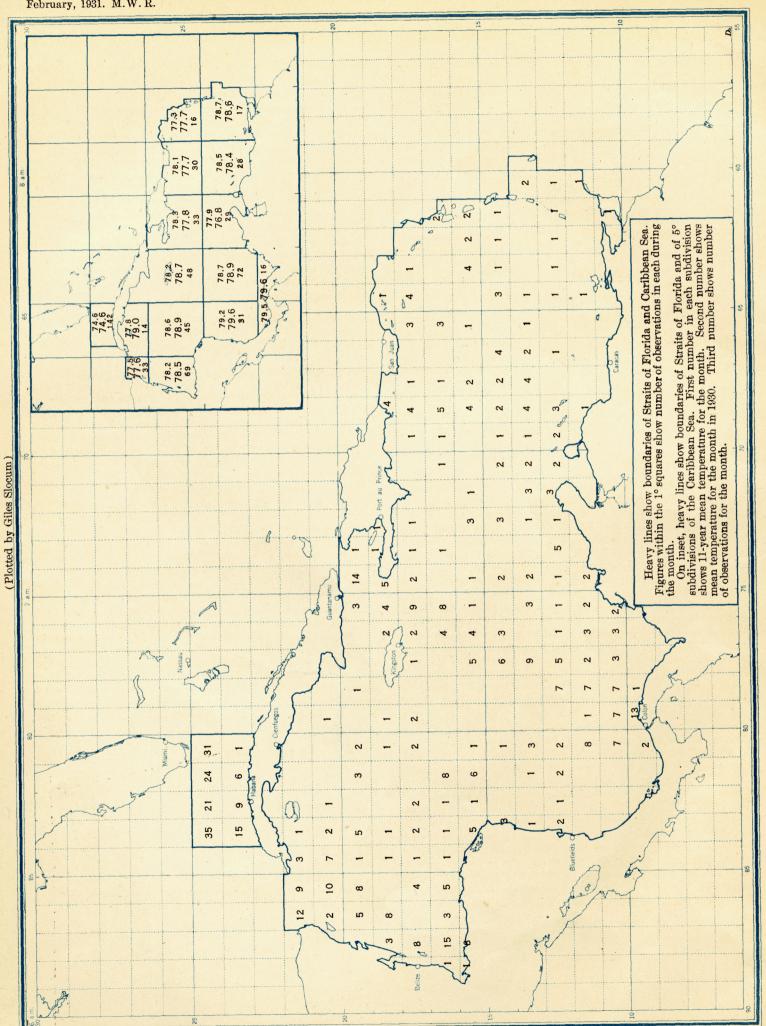


Table 2.—Mean sea-surface temperatures in the Caribbean Sea and the Straits of Florida for February, 1919–1980

Table 3.—Mean	sea-surface temp observations, Fe	eratures (° F.). bruary, 1930	, and number of

	Caribbe	ean Sea	Straits of Florida		
Year	Number of obser- vations	Mean temper- ature	Number of obser- vations	Mean temper- ature	
19191	31	79. 4	14	174.8	
1920.	114	78.6	22	74. 2	
1921	167	78.0	42	74.6	
1922	187	78. 4	82	74. 6	
1923	281	77. 3	68	75. 4	
1924	369	78. 5	102	73. 6	
1925	213	78. 1	72	75. 0	
1926	850	79. 2	115	73. 2	
1927	. 285	79.0	106	76. 1	
1928		79.0	125	74. 0	
1929		78.8	130	75. 1	
1930	.] 481	78.4	145	74. 6	
Mean (1920-1930)		78. 5		74. 6	

			Caribb	ean Sea	:	Straits of Florida					
Quarter	Period	Num- ber of observ- ations	Mean	Departure from 11-year mean (1920- 1930)	Change from preced- ing month	Num- ber of observ- ations	Mean	Departure from 11-year mean (1920- 1930)	Change from preced- ing month		
T	1 to 7	112	° F. 78.8	°F.	• F.	37	° F. 74.8	° F.	° F.		
îī.	8 to 14	93	78.1		~~~~~	32	74.0]			
III	15 to 21	126	78.4			37	75.3				
	22 to 28	150	78.5			39	74. 5				
Month		481	78.4	-0.1	-0.3	145	74.6	0.0	<u>—1.0</u>		

CLIMATOLOGICAL TABLES

CONDENSED CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

In the following table are given for the various sections of the climatological service of the Weather Bureau the monthly average temperature and total rainfall; the stations reporting the highest and lowest temperatures, with dates of occurrence; the stations reporting the greatest and least total precipitation; and other data as indicated by the several headings.

The mean temperature for each section, the highest and lowest temperatures, the average precipitation, and the

greatest and least monthly amounts are found by using all trustworthy records available.

The mean departures from normal temperatures and precipitation are based only on records from stations that have 10 or more years of observations. Of course, the number of such records is smaller than the total number of stations.

Condensed climatological summary of temperature and precipitation by sections, February, 1931

(For description of tables and charts, see Review, January, p. 50)

					rature	of tables and charts,	300 10	, view,	381102	uy, p. 50) 	Precip	itation	-
	вуегаде	from	Monthly extremes						average	from	Greatest monthl		Least monthly	
Section	Section ave	Departure from the normal	Station	Highest	Date	Station	Lowest	Date	Section ave	Departure from the normal	Station	Amount	Station	Amount
Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Loulslana Meryland-Delaware Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New England New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Alaska (January) Hawaii	9F. 8 48. 62 48. 29 32. 5 84. 82 32. 5 84. 83 37. 6 44. 8 36. 7 37. 9 27. 4 41. 6 36. 7 37. 9 38. 5 47. 7 47. 7 47. 8 38. 5 47. 7 47. 7 47. 8 48. 2 49. 8 49. 8 49	**F. 28	2 stations. Gila Bend. Hope. Blythe. 2 stations. Belle Glade. Waycross. Glenns Ferry. Carbondale. Rome. 3 stations. Atwood. 2 stations. Morgan City. Princess Anne, Md. Morencl. 2 stations. Port Gibson. Doniphan. Ballantine. McCook. Logandale. Bridgeport, Conn. Flemington. Artesia. Flushing. Nashville. Berthold Agency. 5 stations. Eufaula. Marshfield. 3 stations. Gannvalley. Clarksville. Riogrande. St. George. Diamond Springs. 2 stations. Gannvalley. Clarksville. Riogrande. St. George. Diamond Springs. 2 stations. Downing. Torrington. Mile Seven (Cordova). Mahukoma.	F. 777 86 6 75 84 70 74 86 65 65 62 74 78 66 77 74 68 86 65 77 74 75 66 77 75 75 66 77 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	177 11 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 1 8 8 18 18 18 18 18 17 7 7 7 9 9 28 8 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 stations Alpine Dutton Twin Lakee 2 stationsdo. Clayton FeltMarengo Plymouth 2 stations Centralia Beattyville 2 stations Oakland, Md 3 stationsdodododo. Hebgen Dam 2 stations Owyhee Van Buren, Me Sussex Elizabethtown Indian Lake Mount Mitchell Towner Canfield Batlesville Seneca Hawley Caesars Head McLaughlin Rugby 3 stations Lewiston Burres Garden Stockdill Ranch Bayard 2 stations Riverside Eagle Volcano Observa-	* F. 18 14 -10 -16 12 20 7 7 -21 1 1 -20 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 10 16 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 10 10 10	7m. 3. 41 3. 76 4. 25 54 1. 22 83 3. 41 1. 25 6. 24 83 2. 1. 29 2. 1. 25 6. 25 6. 26 8. 26 8. 26 8. 26 8. 26 8. 26 8. 26 8. 27 1. 27 1. 28 8. 28 1. 28 2. 28 1. 29 2. 28 1. 29 2. 28 1. 29 2. 28 1. 28 2. 28	Im1.90 +2.54 +1.88 +1.00 +2.55 +1.00 +2.25 +1.00 +2.55 +1.00 +2.55 +1.00 +2.55 +1.00 +2.55 +1.00 +1	River Falls Natural Bridge Dutton Mount Wilson La Veta Pass Apalschicola Cornelia Roland Coiro Rome Keokuk (No. 2) Overbrook (near) Franklin Logansport Sines, Md Houghton Little Falls Clarksdale Campbell Heron Orleans Las Vegas Rockport, Mass Chatham Cloverdale High Market Rock House Fullerton Gallipolis Tuskahoma Valsetz Elk Lick Walhalla 2 stations Perryville Bon Wier Silver Lake Emporia Big Four Pickens Waussu Bechler River Mile Seven (Cordova). Wahiawa Water	In. 5. 42 8. 19 8. 82 6. 15 5. 47 4. 335 3. 31 1. 38 5. 49 6. 3. 31 2. 88 5. 49 6. 3. 31 2. 85 5. 40 7. 5. 60 2. 71 5. 60 2. 72 6. 8. 11 8. 198 8. 11 8. 198 8. 15. 75	Birmingham Springerville Junction Bishop Creek Gunnison Pelatka Meldrim Grand View Geneeso Whiting 14 stations Coldwater Whitesburg Tallulah Great Falls, Md Secord Redby Brookhaven Lucerne 3 stations 2 stations Beowawe Bethlehem, N. H Cape May City Gallegog (near) Lockport 2 stations Wausson Boise City Umatilla Erie Society Hill 2 stations Elizabethton Clint Wendover Rocky Mount Wapato Wardensville Cube Deaver McKinley Park	In. 1.68 0.52 2.50 0.20 0.40 1.43 T. 0.12 0.24 T. 0.12 1.51 2.12 0.12 T. 0.12 0.50 0.00 T. 0.70 0.42 0.81 0.07 0.00 0.00 1.17 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.17 0.00 0.00
	İ	1		l	}	tory.	ļ		ĺ		Co. Intake			
Porto Rico	73.7	+0.3	Mayaguez	93	3	Guineo Reservoir	49	20	5.98	+3.06	Toro Negro	16.82	Penuelas	0.00

¹ Other dates also.

¹ Not used in computations because of insufficient data.